

```

oCellAddress.Sheet = 0      'The first sheet.
oCellAddress.Column = 1    'Column B.
oCellAddress.Row = 2       'Row 3.

REM The first argument is the range name.
REM The second argument is a string that defines the formula
REM or expression to be used.
REM The third argument specifies the base address for
REM relative cell references.
REM The fourth argument is a set of flags that define
REM how the range is used, but most ranges use 0.
REM The fourth argument uses values from the
REM NamedRangeFlag constants.
s$ = "$Sheet1.$B$3:$D$6"
oRanges.addNewByName(sName$, s$, oCellAddress, 0)
End If
REM Get the created named range.
oRange = ThisComponent.NamedRanges.getByNamed(sName$)

REM Print the string contained in cell $Sheet1.$B$3
oCell = oRange.getReferredCells().getCellByPosition(0,0)
Print oCell.getString()
End Sub

```

Using relative references with named expressions

If a named range uses any cell addresses that are not absolute, then these addresses will be referenced relative to the range's base address, which is defined by the third argument of the *addNewByName* method, *Position*. This behavior is illustrated in Listing 18, where the macro *AddNamedFunction* creates the named expression *AddLeft*. This expression references the equation $A3+B3$ with $C3$ as its base address. Because relative references are being used, *AddLeft* sums the values of the two cells directly to the left of any cell containing the equation $=AddLeft$. For example, if *AddLeft* is referenced in cell $E5$, then it will sum the values in $C5$ and $D5$ (Figure 455).

Note

For more information about absolute and relative references, see Chapter 7, Using Formulas and Functions.

Listing 18: AddNamedFunction creates the AddLeft named formula expression

```

Sub AddNamedFunction()
  Dim oSheet          'Sheet that contains the range oRange.
  Dim oCellAddress    'Address for relative references.

```